



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

After a week spent in debating the Centennial bill, the Senate, yesterday, referred it to the Committee on Appropriations, having first refused by a vote of two to one to instruct the committee to bring in an appropriation of three million dollars. The committee is known to be strongly opposed to it, and as the Senate has refused to instruct it, the bill will, no doubt, be suffered to rest for this session. The vote was a great disappointment to the Pennsylvania Senators and to the large delegation of Philadelphians.

In the U. S. District Court, at Danville, on Thursday, the case of J. W. Cole, Postmaster of Pennsylvania C. H., charged with embezzling the public funds, was tried and given to the jury who were unable to agree, being eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The jury being discharged, the prisoner acknowledged his guilt and the judge fixed his term of imprisonment at six months in the county jail. It is not believed that Cole was morally guilty of any intention to defraud.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department was enriched yesterday by the acquisition of two hundred dollars and three cents, the first amount coming from an anonymous correspondent in New York, who had not been paying proper regard to the Government dues in the articles of customs, and the last amount from a terribly conscience-stricken denizen of Philadelphia, who knew he owed the Government that amount, but didn't know what for.

Mr. W. F. Taylor, auditor of public accounts for Virginia, reports to the General Assembly that the number of bushels of oysters shipped from the waters of Virginia from September 1, 1872, to September 1, 1873, was as follows: From the first or Norfolk district, 1,363,967 bushels; from the second or Middle district, 1,167,235 bushels; from the third or Eastern Shore district, 614,442 bushels. Total shipped for the year, 3,145,644 bushels.

Gov. Kemper in transmitting to the General Assembly of Virginia the communication "from the joint committee of the two houses of the Maryland Legislature in reference to the Potomac fisheries and the boundary line between the States of Maryland and Virginia," commends the contents of this paper, "trusting that the action of the General Assembly will be such as to promote and perpetuate the most cordial relations between the two States."

Dr. Forbes Winslow, well known as an eminent English physician, has just died at the age of sixty-four. He was best known in this country by his "Obscure Disease of the Brain," a book whose title indicates the direction of its author's labor. He was a leading authority on those problems that touch the relations of brain to mind.

The news from the seat of the East Indian famine grows worse and worse. In one village alone eighteen persons starved to death in four days. We do not know how many villages have not been heard from, nor how many from which it will be impossible to hear. In the meantime thousands of starving Hindoos apply for work.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, who has been confined to his rooms in the National Hotel for two or three days past, and had but lately recovered in measure from what was feared might prove a serious illness, was yesterday compelled to take to his bed, and is quite feeble again.

Rumors from Washington that Senator Sumner would soon introduce a bill to create a temporary loan for the purpose of retiring the outstanding legal tenders above \$350,000,000 caused a sharp decline in the prices of stocks at New York yesterday.

The President visited the Capitol yesterday and spent some time in his room in the Senate wing. He held quite a long conference with General Gordon, of Georgia, and other Southern Senators.

The Piedmont Virginian says: "The late heavy snows and genial weather that we have had for the past week seems to have put new life into the growing wheat in this vicinity."

The Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday has presented petition of Helen M. Barnard requesting the impeachment of Jas. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions.

Mrs. General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, died on Monday at the residence of Colonel Thomas L. Preston, in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Littell's Living Age, for this week, contains part third of the story, "Far from the Mad-dening Crowd"; the conclusion of a story by Anthony Trollope; a short story by the author of "Patty"; and the usual amount of choice poetry and miscellany.

BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH.—In this Conference, in session in Baltimore, yesterday, H. S. France, W. MacKendree Hammaek, George E. Dorsey, Sam. A. Alford, Charles E. Young and Henry C. Smith were entered into full connection with the Church and elected deacons of the first class.

Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, Chairman of the Court of Trial in the case of Rev. Albert Jump, of Rockville, Md., charged with gross immorality, reported that by unanimous decision of the Court of Trial, Albert Jump is adjudged guilty of the charges against him, and therefore expelled from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension, submitted a paper making charges against the way in which the Board has been managed, and deprecating its enormous expenditures.

FROM RICHMOND.

LEGISLATIVE.

RICHMOND, March 6.—In the Senate, to-day, bills were reported in relation to forfeited and delinquent lands; and amending the law in relation to the release of taxes prior to the year 1865.

A bill was introduced to authorize counties, cities, towns and townships to endorse the bonds of the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Lynchburg was recommitted, and the bill increasing the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court and providing for the pay of the reporter of the Court was rejected—yeas 12, noes 18.

After some other unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates a bill was introduced to amend the act in relation to the removal of the records of Alexandria county from the office of the clerk of the County Court to that of the Corporation Court, the present law being considered defective.

A bill was also introduced to amend the law in reference to the duties of overseers of roads.

The Senate bill to incorporate the bank of Potomac and Safe Deposit Company of Alexandria was reported without amendment.

The joint resolution directing the President and Directors of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad to commence the work on the Cumberland Gap extension was reported, with a substitute embodying General Mahone's idea of the duty and obligation of his road.

A bill amending the law in reference to killing wild fowls and to prevent the catching of them in nets or traps, was advanced.

A resolution was introduced appointing a joint committee to visit certain locations mentioned in connection with the site for the proposed new lunatic asylum.

Mr. Coghill's substitute for the bill fixing the rate of interest on money, limiting the same to six per cent., with forfeiture of excess on complaint and proof, was ordered to be engrossed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is not thought that the bill to allow the Valley Railroad Company—the B. & O. R. R.—to extend its road from Salem to Bristol, can pass, although a strenuous effort to that end will be made in and out of the Legislature.

It is said that the Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Delegates are not favorably inclined towards Mr. Platt's (Mr. D. H. London's) Eschquer bill.

The new bill for the more thorough organization and discipline of the militia, which, it is said, will pass the Legislature, will give officers more power to enforce discipline in their commands.

There is now a brighter prospect for the passage of the bill to lease the penitentiary.

A number of maimed Confederate soldiers are calling at the Treasury for the amounts recently voted them for artificial limbs.

The speech of Judge Ould, in the House of Delegates, to-day, on the interest question, is pronounced one of the ablest efforts that has been made on the subject.

A dealer from Rockingham has arrived in this city with forty Ohio horses for sale.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the cases of Beckham & Co. vs. Botts, &c., and Fowle, Suowden & Co. vs. the A. & W. R. R. Co. were continued by consent.

Among the cases to be called next are the following:—Willoughby vs. Thomas; Graham vs. Eizey & Co.; Taylor vs. Hutchison; and Farmers Bank vs. Gunnell's ex'ors. The case of Graham vs. Eizey is especially set for Tuesday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 6.—Parliament met to-day, at 2 p. m., and proceeded with the formalities of organization. The oath was administered to the members of the House of Commons in groups of forty.

The members of the present and late Governments have received royal commands to attend a State dinner on Monday next, at Windsor castle, where they will meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The 12th instant, which is appointed for the public entry of the duke and his bride into London, will probably be observed as a complete holiday.

Captain Brown, one of the Tichborne claimant's witnesses, has been remanded for examination on the charge of perjury.

The Earl of Carnarvon, replying to a deputation to-day, deprecated the proposed annexation of the Fiji Islands.

The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at the public expense.

A diplomatic dispute has arisen between Turkey and England, in consequence of the arrest of a British subject by the Turks in Lobej.

A dispatch from Sir Garnett Wolsley, of a date prior to the taking of Coomassia, declares that the overtures for peace on the part of the Ashautes were treacherous and part of a plot to lead the army to destruction.

PARIS, March 6.—In the Assembly to-day Christophe, (Radical) asked why the Government tolerated the Figaro newspaper, which advised MacMahon to an executive coup d'etat and treated with so much rigor the Dix Neuveme Siecle for its remarks in regard to the president of the Assembly.

Duke De Broglie replied that the Figaro supported the Conservative policy and had promptly disavowed the objectionable article.

In the case which followed, the Government—388 to 311.

CALCUTTA, March 6.—Accounts from Siraoat show that the distress from the famine is increasing. In Rungpoor, where there has been no actual suffering as yet, the stores of the poorer people are becoming exhausted, and starvation is imminent. The relief organization here is working excellently, but it can hardly meet the immense demands which will be made.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—An extensive conflagration has occurred in Salonica. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and eleven persons were burned to death.

LISBON, March 6.—There is a rumor here that certain inhabitants of Fayal have addressed a petition to President Grant, praying for the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and that the President replied that the era of popular will has replaced the era of conquest.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Bishop of Treves has been arrested for a violation of the ecclesiastical law.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Finance Committee reported favorably on Mr. Gordon's bill declaring the validity of documents signed in Southern States prior to July 1, 1865, where such papers had not been stamped. A bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for expenses in conducting the District of Columbia investigation, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The discussion of the Centennial Exposition bill was resumed, and a motion instructing the committee to report an appropriation of three millions of dollars was lost—yeas 17, noes 32. The bill providing for an investigation into the alcoholic liquor traffic was passed, with amendments—yeas 26, noes 21. The Senate soon after adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives a number of private bills and others of no special interest were passed. An evening session was held, which was devoted to debate upon the question of regulating commerce by railroads between the States.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The testimony before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in regard to the laws upon moieties and seizures was continued yesterday, many eminent merchants appearing before the committee. A deputation from the Baltimore Board of Trade was among those present.

Houses to let are visible now in all parts of New York. From present appearances there will be no lack of stores in the lower part of the city for whoever may want them. Rents, too, are materially below last year's figures, as a rule. The exceptions are in favorite localities below Maiden Lane.

A number of New Orleans capitalists have just organized a steamship company under the title of the "New Orleans and Rio Janeiro Steamship Company," and a charter is to be asked from the Louisiana Legislature. New Orleans, like Richmond, formerly enjoyed a lucrative trade with South America.

The Anglican Bishop of Ottawa, Canada, has formally communicated a minister of the church for participating in the Communist movement.

A bill passed the California Senate yesterday authorizing juries in murder cases to say in their verdict whether the penalty shall be death or imprisonment for life.

Fairfax County, Va.

[Correspondence of the National Republican.] VIENNA, Va., March 4, 1874.—When real estate in a country village within a few years, advances from \$100 per acre to \$1,200, it seems quite superfluous to waste words to convince any one of its growth and prosperity. At this place, a few miles above on the railroad, land has not advanced in equal ratio, it is true, and it is somewhat strange that it has not; still, the village is far from being stationary. Within the last three years its growth has been palpable, and promises to be yet more so. A large and unusually commodious school-house arrests the eye on entering the place, on a commanding site, well furnished on the ground floor for educational purposes, with a spacious hall above, intended for religious worship. And then the frame of a Presbyterian Church has recently been raised, and the edifice, when completed, bids fair to be a great improvement.

The place will then have abundant accommodations for all its religious sects; for there will then be three audience-rooms for religious and other services, whereas two years ago, and for many years before, it had but one. A drive of a few miles brings us to Freedom hill. Here stands another of those fine school-houses, recently erected, for which this township is noted. Indeed, in point of architectural taste and finish, this may be called a very beautiful structure, with its bell-tower and bell, and its vestibule and Gothic roof, and its grove of forest trees in the background. It has but one room, but that is ample for all educational and religious purposes for the neighborhood, and it is often filled with Sabbath worshippers. It is open to all denominations, and is occupied chiefly by the Methodists.

A short distance beyond Freedom hill we are at the intersection of the road to the Ohio bridge with the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, eight miles from the bridge and twelve from Alexandria. Here was a post office before the war known as Peach Grove. On the left, on an eminence some hundreds of yards distant, stands before us an extensive blockade, constructed by the Government against Mosby near the close of the war—the last of those structures now remaining; and it embodies a thousand of the largest oak and chestnut trees the neighboring forests could supply.

Near the stockade referred to stands a substantial tower some forty feet in height, erected a few years since by officers of the coast survey, from which to take observations. The site was selected as having the loftiest altitude between tide-water and the mountains, and is 150 feet higher than the statue of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol, which figure, with the powerful glass of the coast survey, could be clearly discovered from the platform of the tower, and this platform is nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The view unfolded from this place is more than a hundred miles in circuit, embracing the Bull Run mountains and all intervening scenes on the west, the Maryland Heights and the Sugar Loaf on the north, and the hills which circle the Potomac on the east, with all the beautiful prairies which spread themselves out like a panorama on both sides of the river. On the south, and towards Washington and Alexandria, the glass sweeps but little besides forests.

Real estate at this junction of the turnpike with the Georgetown road has had rapid advancement the last five or six years, if anything may be inferred from the only transactions which have taken place, although the timber in the vicinity was badly damaged by the disastrous conflagration which swept through this region a year ago. The erection of a church near the Corners, as the most central point of population, is contemplated by the presiding elder of the Methodist Conference of this district, although the school-house already named seems quite sufficient for all present necessities of religious worship. But there is no lack of churches in this region. Three miles up the pike there are two; three miles below the pike, at Falls Church, there are more than twice that number; two miles to the west, at Vienna, there is one in course of construction and two halls for worship, as we have seen, and two miles to the east, at Leesville, there are two churches and a school-house, while at Langley, just beyond, are two or three more in existence or contemplation. If church edifices can make people good, they ought to be very good people in this part of Fairfax.

About a mile from Peach Corners, on the road to Leesville, we came upon two structures, the equals of which, it may be safely asserted, have not been erected on any farm in Eastern Virginia since the war. One of them is a spacious edifice of wood, erected a few years since for a barn, at a cost, it is said, of \$10,000, with every modern and possible convenience and appliance; the other a stately mansion of brick, which for architectural elegance, quality of material, perfection of detail and commodiousness of arrangement when completed can, it is certain, find an equal only in those unique and magnificent palaces recently constructed on Connecticut avenue in the capital of the nation.

EXPLOSION AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL. NORTH ADAMS, MASS., March 6.—A terrible explosion of giant powder No. 1 occurred at the west shaft of the Hoosac tunnel at 11 o'clock this morning. The force of the concussion was heard and perceptibly felt some distance in the adjacent country. James Mullony, workman, in attempting to warn his companions of the danger, was almost instantly killed; Patrick Donnelly, while endeavoring to prevent the catastrophe, received fearful and probably fatal injuries; Wm. Richards and others were more or less bruised.

The building containing the explosives was shattered to pieces, and even the earth beneath was torn in an awful manner. A number of men were thrown down and buried in the ruins. Considerable damage was done to the adjacent buildings.

The cause of the action was spontaneous combustion of the Brown powder. About two hundred pounds of powder were thus exploded, making two distinct concussions. John Green was blasting near the building with a can of about sixty pounds of nitro-glycerine in his hand, and being warned by Mullony, he with great coolness carried it to a place of safety.

[FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Banking, National and State.

The following statement has been prepared for the purpose of calling attention to the great advantages the people of Virginia would derive by conducting their banking operations under the laws of the State, rather than by the present National Banking System, and with this view attention is called to the accompanying table and the remarks which follow:

FROM REPORTS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE VIRGINIA BANKS, ON THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Banks.	Capital.	Bonds.	Loans & discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.
City of Alex.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$48,907	\$59,042	\$9,000
Richmond	125,000	100,000	144,741	157,127	89,000
Charlottesville	150,000	150,000	240,112	157,669	135,000
City of Va.	100,000	100,000	144,935	74,720	90,000
Citizen's N. N. Bank	100,000	100,000	217,727	158,112	90,000
Nat. Bk. of Va.	100,000	100,000	134,641	79,490	89,000
Nat. Bk. of Wash.	110,000	110,000	201,646	143,946	97,125
Leeburg	100,000	100,000	127,540	77,270	90,000
Nat. Bk. of Va.	200,000	200,000	497,258	405,817	179,945
Nat. Bk. of Va.	200,000	200,000	381,210	287,700	81,622
Nat. Bk. of Va.	200,000	200,000	257,740	247,440	94,000
Nat. Bk. of Va.	200,000	200,000	506,549	788,096	134,350
People's N. Bk.	100,000	100,000	136,743	123,945	90,000
Com'l. Nat. Bk.	120,000	120,000	210,346	147,400	108,000
Nat. Bk. of Va.	700,000	600,000	1,320,782	1,092,925	450,000
Nat. Bk. of Va.	200,000	200,000	382,412	384,785	180,000
Planters' N. Bk.	300,000	400,000	742,223	739,225	270,000
Mechanics' N. Bk.	200,000	200,000	502,094	379,511	180,000
Farmers' N. Bk.	50,000	50,000	75,350	67,490	44,882
Planters' N. Bk.	100,000	100,000	317,801	214,235	88,515
Nat. Bk. of Va.	100,000	100,000	337,681	264,350	89,125
Shenandoah N. Bk.	130,000	130,000	262,467	167,781	116,500
W. B. Wynn's	3,585,000	3,681,000	7,702,800	6,727,168	2,879,875

From this statement it appears that the National Banks of Virginia hold, in United States bonds, the sum of \$3,681,000 on deposit in the Treasury at Washington. Deducting \$460,000 of this sum, (held as security for government deposits) leaves \$3,221,000, as security for their circulating notes, and on which they receive but \$279,807, being ninety per cent., making a difference of \$322,100 00

Add to this the premium on these bonds; say fifteen per cent on \$3,221,000, 483,150 00

To this add the reserve required to be held, under the National Banking laws, on issues and deposits; say on issues \$2,879,807, deposits \$6,727,168, making the sum of \$9,606,975 at fifteen per cent, 1,441,046 00

The total being, \$2,246,296 00 Which, under the State Banking System, would be returned to the banks as capital, but is now locked up under the National Banking System.

In addition to this saving of the money capital of the State, there would be a saving of \$28,798,000 per annum, being a tax of one per cent now paid to the government on circulation.

This sum of \$2,246,296 would gradually come back to the banks by the government of the notes of the banks, the withdrawal and sale of the bonds, and the amount now locked up as a reserve being no longer required.

From this exhibit it would seem clear that to the people of Virginia the National Banking System is onerous and burdensome, and that it would be much better for the government to issue the entire circulating medium of the country rather than as now required by the laws of the United States.

In his report to Congress of December 1, 1873, the Comptroller of the Currency says that the profits of a bank in the South and West, on bonds, is a little over one per cent.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY ITEMS.—[From the Manassas Gazette.]—At a meeting of the Trustees of the County School Board, held in the Manassas on Monday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas it appears George C. Round, esq., the delegate from this county, has presented a bill in the Legislature, having for its object the election of the School Trustees by the people, and whereas such legislation would at the present time be, in the opinion of this Board, destructive to public school interests, and this Board, actuated by a regard for the welfare of this county and the causes of education, and uninfluenced by any formal consideration, protesting against such action as it conceives such to be their duty, is ready at any time to relinquish its power, so soon as other suitable and more efficient officers may be selected. Be it therefore resolved that the course of Geo. C. Round, esq., in presenting the above bill and urging its passage is in direct opposition to the views of the School Trustees of this county.

The March term of the County Court met on Monday, and was very well attended by persons from different parts of the county. The case of the plate and jewelry of the late Mr. E. B. Gibson attracted a large crowd of persons, and the bidding was lively. In the case of J. C. Branough against Craven J. Kier, for unlawful detainer, the jury failed to agree, standing one for plaintiff and three for defendant; so the case was continued. Ferdinand A. Weedon was appointed and qualified as constable to fill a vacancy in Manassas Township. Mrs. Mary Newman qualified as executrix of Levi H. Newman, deceased; bond \$2,000. The court ordered that the road commissioners of Breunsville and Coles Townships examine the bridge across Cedar Run and report what repairs are needed.

The bondsmen for the County Treasurer, and each of the township collectors, went before Judge Nicol on Friday last and consented to remain on the bonds of the above named officers for the time extended by act of the Legislature.

The Manassas Lodge of Good Templars, which had suspended its meetings for more than a year, has now assumed active operations, and has initiated nine new members in the last week.

THE TEMPERANCE EXCITEMENT.—Telegraphic dispatches show that the women's war against intemperance is still being waged in the Western country, and is cropping out in other portions of the land to such an extent that the liquor dealers will soon be in a state of siege everywhere. The desired object these praying bands have in view—namely, the closing up of drinking places—will not be a permanent success, unless more than is the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law in our own and other cities.

The ladies will succeed, and already have succeeded in many instances, in inducing some dealers to discontinue the sale of intoxicating drinks, but unless they can successfully pray and remain at the objective places at all times they might as well give up the effort. The United States Senate yesterday passed a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. Should this bill become a law a full and complete report of the doings of King Alcohol in all its various phases may be expected, as the act provides for a searching investigation into the matter in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people.—Washington Chronicle.

AN OFFER.—The Salem Register says: We have been requested to say that Joe Chapin will give one acre of ground and the water power to any person or persons who will erect a paper mill upon it. The location is in sight of Salem, on the Roanoke river. This is something that is needed in Southwestern Virginia, and an establishment of this kind would pay handsomely.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The Times has the following regarding the last hours of the Legislature:

The closing scenes of the session were marked by tumultuous excitement, which, opening vigorously early in the evening, grew in force as the hour of adjournment approached, and culminated in a bewildering finale of uproar and confusion. In the House, from the hour of opening the evening session, work was lively. Never by any chance were there less than twenty members speaking at once, and not more than one in twenty pretended to remain in his seat. They roamed through the hall, at times shutting to gain the attention of the Speaker, and others rising to the point of order or to make a motion.

The Evening Picayune editorially says it is the concurrent declaration of the leading and honest members of the Legislature which terminated its career last night at 12 o'clock that the appropriation bill, under which all the disbursements of the State must be made, was never passed, was never submitted by the Speaker, nor voted on by the members. The reporters of the press, officers of the House—in fact, every trustworthy witness, bears the same testimony. When it was repeatedly suggested that the bill had not been voted on, the reply of members was, "Oh, it don't make any difference; we will have it entered in the journal. That will do as well." There were many other bills in the same predicament, which were never submitted to the House, but which it is proposed to have entered in the journal and proclaimed as laws.

COLUMBIA, FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM RAILROAD.—The following are extracts from an act approved February 11, 1874, incorporating the Columbia, Fairfax and Prince William Railroad Company:

Section 1 provides that the aforesaid company may construct a railroad from a certain point on the Potomac river at or near the Long bridge, or at any other point as far north as the Chain bridge, or upon any railroad leading to the District of Columbia, and to connect with the W. C. V. M. & G. S. R. R. at or near Gainesville, in Prince William, by way of Fairfax Court House.

Section 2 names the commissioners, a majority of whom may appoint agents to open books and receive subscriptions either in or out of this State.

Section 3. The capital stock of said company shall not be less than \$50,000 nor more than \$1,500,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. Whenever \$50,000 shall be subscribed, and two per centum upon the same shall be paid, the incorporation will be complete.

Section 4 empowers the company, by and with the consent of the stockholders in general meeting assembled, to borrow money at lawful interest, to issue certificates, and to mortgage the property of said company for the payment of the same, with interest thereon.

Section 5 makes it lawful to receive not exceeding 50,000 acres of land in payment of subscriptions of stock, but not to be held as such over ten years.

Section 6 gives the right to make convenient connections with any other road, or roads, now or hereafter to be constructed in this State, &c.

Section 7. The construction of said C. F. & P. W. R. R. shall be commenced within six years from the passage of said act, &c.

Section 8. This act shall be in force from its passage.

FAIRFAX COUNTY ITEMS.—(From the Fairfax News.)—Eight marriage licenses (6 white and 2 colored) were issued out of 24 deods. 2 certificates of estrays, 1 will and 1 homestead exemption were recorded in, and 2 administrations were granted in the county court of this county during the month of February.

Capt. Almont Barnes recently sold his farm